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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 107
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 2 April 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the morning of Wednesday, 1 April 2015, hundreds of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) terrorists, in coordination with terrorists from the Nusrah Front, entered the Yarmouk Palestine refugee camp. Their aim was to commit additional crimes against the camp's residents and force them to leave, and to wreck the local reconciliation agreement, which was meant to be signed on Friday, 3 April 2015. In so doing, the terrorists have endangered the lives of the camp's Palestinian and Syrian residents, whom they are now using as human shields. This crime is the latest in the series of crimes that have been committed by armed terrorist groups, including such groups as the Free Army, ISIL, the Nusrah Front and other armed terrorist groups affiliated with Al-Qaida, that are receiving their orders from foreign States and actors, and is consistent with the incidents that occurred in Busra al-Sham, Idlib and the village of Mab'ujah. All of this was facilitated by the Turkish and Jordanian regimes, which enabled the thousands of terrorists that they have trained to infiltrate Syria and commit crimes against innocent Syrian civilians.

Since the start of the conflict, the Syrian Arab Republic has strived assiduously to ensure that the Palestinians do not get dragged into the ongoing events, in order to protect them. However, the Nusrah Front, which is financed and supported by the Turkish and Qatari regimes and the Saudis, enabled the armed terrorist groups to infiltrate the Yarmouk camp and other locations and undermined the efforts of the Syrian Government to keep the Palestinians out of the current events. This action serves as clear evidence that the Nusrah Front, other terrorist groups and Israel have the same interests, namely, to work against the Palestinian cause and deny the Palestinians their right to return to the cities, villages and homes that were usurped from them in occupied Palestine.

The armed terrorist groups stormed the Yarmouk camp more than two years ago, occupying it and besieging it from within. They have killed its residents, taken their property and displaced the majority of them. The terrorists have also prevented

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assistance from being brought in to the camp's residents, and that has led to tremendous human suffering. In response, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and some non-governmental organizations, has sought to deliver humanitarian and relief supplies to beneficiaries inside the camp. The delivery of such supplies has taken place in the presence of representatives of all the Palestinian organizations. From 30 December 2014 until the date on which this latest crime was committed, the above-mentioned parties together managed to deliver 61,882 food parcels and 11,618 health packages. They did so despite incessant sniping by the armed terrorist groups at humanitarian teams. In addition, some 4,856 ill persons were evacuated, so that they could receive appropriate treatment. For the second successive day, sniper and rocket fire from the armed terrorist groups has prevented residents from reaching the aid distribution point. The distribution of assistance to the camp's besieged residents has therefore stopped.

The fact that the Nusrah Front facilitated the entry of the terrorist group ISIL into parts of the camps is undeniable evidence that those organizations are exchanging roles, as circumstances dictate, and confirms the close ties between them. It also exposes the reality behind the image that some are trying to paint of the Nusrah Front as being the "moderate armed opposition" and undermines the efforts of the ruling regimes in Doha, Riyadh, Ankara, Amman and Tel Aviv to promote the idea that the Nusrah Front can be rehabilitated, so that they can then use it to implement their agendas. Such efforts are in stark violation of Security Council resolutions under which that organization is designated a terrorist entity.

Given that Palestine refugee camps must be given special humanitarian treatment, and in view of the suffering that the Palestinian people have endured as a result of the ongoing Israeli occupation of its land and the denial of its inalienable rights, the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the United Nations and the Security Council to intervene immediately and put pressure on Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Israel and Jordan, which are financing, sponsoring and supporting the terrorists, to withdraw their armed terrorists from the Yarmouk camp, in order to safeguard the lives and preserve the safety of Palestinian civilians. The withdrawal of the terrorists would also allow humanitarian and relief supplies to continue to reach camp residents, who are suffering from the terrorists' blockade and tyranny, and would allow the reconciliation agreement to be signed.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haydar **Ali Ahmad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/69/863

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Item 27 (a)
Advancement of women

Note verbale dated 18 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations has the honour to draw to the attention of the General Assembly the policy paper entitled "Women and peace and security agenda: progress and remaining challenges after 20 years of implementation" (S/2015/142, annex), which was prepared for the symposium on enhancing women's share in peace and security, held in Vienna on 3 and 4 November 2014.

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United Nations A/69/864

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 66 (a)
Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Letter dated 23 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement signed by 50 Member States following the informal meeting of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly held on 22 January 2015, in New York, on the concerns of a rise in anti-Semitic violence worldwide (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 66 (a).

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 23 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint statement following the informal meeting of the General Assembly to address concerns of a rise in anti-Semitic violence worldwide, 22 January 2015

The statement below was released following a special session of the General Assembly addressing the rise of anti-Semitism and on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay:

We are deeply concerned that in recent years there has been an alarming increase in anti-Semitism worldwide. Anti-Semitism is a manifestation of racism, xenophobia and religious intolerance. In recent years, we have witnessed increased incidents of hatred, intolerance, discrimination and violence against individuals based on their religion or belief. Sadly these acts have also targeted institutions including schools, cultural centres and places of worship. The Jewish Community has been particularly targeted.

Even as the Holocaust remains a part of living memory, Jewish communities around the world are once again under attack, and in certain parts of the world Jews are attacked for exercising their human rights of freedom of peaceful assembly and association and freedom of opinion and expression.

The recent terrorist attack against a kosher supermarket in Paris in January 2015 is a painful reminder that anti-Semitism remains an urgent problem that must be addressed. The United Nations must step forward and play a pivotal role in combating anti-Semitism as well as intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief. It is a moral imperative for this institution to call on governments around the world to promote tolerance and mutual respect in their societies.

We applaud those individuals, governments, and international and national bodies that clearly condemned anti-Semitism and reaffirmed the 2004 Berlin Declaration on anti-Semitism at the recent OSCE conference in November 2014 and the OSCE Ministerial Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat anti-Semitism in Basel in December 2014.

In 2005, the United Nations General Assembly designated 27 January as the annual International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust. Two years later, the Assembly adopted resolution 61/255 condemning Holocaust denial. Today, we reaffirm that Holocaust denial is a form of anti-Semitism.

Based on our conviction of the need to counter all forms of religious intolerance, we therefore call all Member States to:

(a) Declare their categorical rejection of anti-Semitism;

(b) Encourage political leaders and public figures and educators to publicly and vocally condemn anti-Semitic incidents and consider designating government officials to monitor and address all forms of discrimination based on religion or belief, including anti-Semitism;

(c) Review their national legislation and ensure appropriate mechanisms for combating discrimination based on religion or belief, including anti-Semitism;

(d) Promote opportunities for educational initiatives and teacher-training programmes that provide young people with education on the subject of anti-Semitism;

(e) Monitor crimes, including of anti-Semitic nature, and effectively investigate them in a prompt and impartial manner with the aim of prosecuting those responsible;

(f) Strengthen dialogue with civil society to promote mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between different communities;

(g) Welcome the plan of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations to organize follow-up conferences to the "Unlearning Intolerance" series started in 2004, including on anti-Semitism, with a goal to review progress and identify new challenges.

The determination to eradicate the conditions that gave rise to the Holocaust was a guiding principle among the founders of this organization over six decades ago. Let us rededicate ourselves to that principle and endeavour to eliminate anti-Semitism in all its forms.

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 68 (c) and 107

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 9 April 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of Syria to the United Nations has continued to repeat its futile allegations against Jordan in a fruitless attempt to distract attention from its Government's actions against its own people. The Syrian Government has flouted its moral and legal obligation to protect civilians in Syria, ensure their safety and comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions and international humanitarian law.

Jordan will remain at the forefront of those States that have stood alongside the Syrian people during its acute humanitarian suffering. In accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, Jordan has facilitated the transit of humanitarian assistance across the Jordanian-Syrian border. It has hosted huge numbers of Syrian refugees who have fled the political and security situation caused in their country by the actions of the Syrian Government, which has seriously contravened human rights principles and international humanitarian law; committed systematic violations against its own people, in all its diverse components; facilitated the spread of terrorism and extremism; and besieged certain areas, denying access to humanitarian and medical assistance in an act of collective punishment against its own people.

Jordan will also continue to support efforts to find a political solution to the conflict in Syria that would end the bloodshed, realize a political transition consistent with the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people, bring back security and stability to Syria and its people, restore national unity, bring together all components of Syrian society and create an environment that would allow the country's refugees to return to their homes.

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Jordan therefore calls on the international community and, in particular, the Security Council, to bring pressure to bear on the Syrian Government to end its violations against civilians in Syria and comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2199 (2015); the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 69/189; and international humanitarian law and human rights principles. Jordan emphasizes that failure to decisively address the question of the Syrian Government's compliance with those resolutions would effectively help to create a hotbed for the spread of terrorism in Syria, with repercussions for the security and stability of the region and the world as a whole.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 68 (c) and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dina **Kawar**
Permanent Representative